

Kilbourne F172: A/Leningrad/360/86 (HA, NA) x A/Puerto Rico/8/34 (H3N2), Reassortant X-91**Catalog No. NR-3513**

Derived from NIAID Catalog No. V-331-0E5007

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National Institutes of Allergy and Infectious Diseases,
National Institutes of Health

Product Description:

Virus Classification: *Orthomyxoviridae, Influenzavirus A*

Species: Influenza A virus

Reassortant: A/Leningrad/8/86 (HA, NA) x A/Puerto Rico/8/34 (H3N2) (Kilbourne F172; X-91)¹⁻³

Material Provided:

Each vial contains approximately 1 mL of pooled allantoic fluid from specific-pathogen free (SPF) embryonated chicken eggs infected with reassortant influenza A virus, A/Leningrad/8/86 (HA, NA) x A/Puerto Rico/8/34 (H3N2).

Packaging/Storage:

NR-3513 was packaged aseptically in screw-capped plastic cryovials. The product is provided frozen and should be stored at -70°C or colder immediately upon arrival. For long-term storage, the vapor phase of a liquid nitrogen freezer is recommended. Freeze-thaw cycles should be avoided.

Growth Conditions:

Host: 9 to 11-day-old SPF embryonated chicken eggs

Infection: Embryonated chicken eggs must be candled for viability prior to inoculation

Incubation: 1 to 3 days at 33 to 35°C in a humidified chamber without CO₂

Effect: Hemagglutination activity using chicken red blood cells and allantoic fluid from infected embryonated chicken eggs

Citation:

Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through the NIH Biodefense and Emerging Infections Research Resources Repository, NIAID, NIH: Kilbourne F172: A/Leningrad/8/86 (HA, NA) x A/Puerto Rico/8/34 (H3N2), Reassortant X-91, NR-3513."

Biosafety Level: 2

Appropriate safety procedures should always be used with this material. Laboratory safety is discussed in the following publication: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and National Institutes of Health. Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories. 5th ed.

Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2007; see www.cdc.gov/od/ohs/biosfty/bmbl5/bmbl5toc.htm.

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References:

1. http://www.flu-archive.org/data_sheets/F172.doc
2. <http://www.flu-archive.org/>
3. http://www.flu-archive.org/search/results.pl?search_string=&join_type=and
4. Johansson, B. E. and E. D. Kilbourne. "Comparative Long-Term Effects in a Mouse Model System of Influenza Whole Virus and Purified Neuraminidase Vaccines Followed by Sequential Infections." *J. Infect. Dis.* 162 (1990): 800-809. PubMed: 2401790.
5. Kilbourne, E. D., et al. "Influenza A Virus Haemagglutinin Polymorphism: Pleiotropic Antigenic Variants of A/Shanghai/11/87 (H3N2) Virus Selected as High Yield Reassortants." *J. Gen. Virol.* 74 (1993): 1311-1316. PubMed: 8336120.
6. Johansson, B. E., J. T. Matthews, and E. D. Kilbourne. "Supplementation of Conventional Influenza A Vaccine

with Purified Viral Neuraminidase Results in a Balanced and Broadened Immune Response." *Vaccine* 16 (1998): 1009-1015. PubMed: 9682352.

7. Johansson, B. E. and E. D. Kilbourne. "Immunization with Dissociated Neuraminidase, Matrix, and Nucleoproteins from Influenza A Virus Eliminates Cognate Help and Antigenic Competition." *Virology* 225 (1996): 136-144. PubMed: 8918540

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